

The Herald

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Please Send In Your Subscriptions.

War is Declared

Last night the intelligence was flashed over the wires to all parts of the world that Great Britain had declared war on Germany. In addition to this came the news that an emergency vote for war purposes, amounting to \$525,000,000, had been passed yesterday by the British House of Commons. It will thus be seen that the long threatened conflict between Great Britain and Germany has been inaugurated in grim reality. The British authorities had exerted every effort for peace, and had exhausted every resource of diplomacy to avoid entering into armed conflict with Germany; but the German authorities were bound to have war, and now the conflict is on. The breaking point seems to have been the neutrality of Belgium. Germany would not respect this and Great Britain presented an ultimatum and gave Germany twenty-four hours to decide. The answer was unfavorable, then came the declaration of war.

The past week or so has been a time of anxiety and suspense to the whole world. During this time war's grim visage stalked abroad. First Austria and Serbia joined issue in mortal combat, but scarcely had these two nations let slip the dogs of war when, one after another, half a dozen other European countries seemed embroiled in the dreadful fray. The newspapers contain scarcely any other intelligence than accounts of what this nation or that is doing in the martial mix up. A great deal of this news is hazy, uncertain, unreliable and sensational. But from the multitude of conflicting reports some certain outstanding facts may be gleaned.

From the first it appeared that Germany was anxious for war and that her readiness to back up Austria was as much an excuse to bring herself into hostilities, as anything else. At any rate the two first named belligerents were not long at each other's throats when Germany appeared on the scene threatening this nation and that. Then the Russian bear began to growl and all at once the news is flashed over the cables that Germany has declared war against Russia and France. This intelligence reached here on Sunday last, but it is scarcely yet confirmed. All the same Germany seems to have committed acts of war, against these countries; to have invaded France, and so forth. But to tell the truth there is still no incoherent vagueness about this.

Now that the call to arms has gone forth the whole British Empire is at war. From all over seas Dominion volunteers for the service are ready for action. From this Province several contingents of Militia are moving towards points where defence may be required. From this city a half battery from No. 3, and a half battery from No. 4 heavy Brigade Artillery of the 4th Regiment have started in obedience to orders, for Halifax and Sydney. The Souris and Montague Field Battery of artillery are ordered to Sydney. Other contingents have also been ordered to mobilize. Similar movements are going on all over the Empire. Let us hope and pray that the arms of our soldiers may triumph and that the Empire shall not suffer.

Messrs. John H. Myres and L. L. Jenkins, members of the Legislature for the first and second districts of Queen's Country, respectively, have been appointed to the seats in the Executive Council rendered vacant by the resignations of Hon. Murdock Kennedy and Hon. W. S. Stewart.

In the by-election at Le Pas, Manitoba on Wednesday last, Dr. Orck the Conservative candidate was returned by acclamation, the Liberal candidate having previously placed his resignation in the hands of the returning officer. This is the first of the deferred elections to come off, and its success for Premier Roblin is a most promising omen.

Official announcement has been made by Mr. F. P. Sutherland, General Manager of Government Railways that the New Brunswick and P. E. I. Railway, running from Sackville to Cape Tormentine has been taken over by the Canadian Government, and is to be operated as part of the Government Railway system. The new arrangement took effect on the 1st of August, inst. This secures continuous communication between this Province and the Mainland by way of the Car Ferry. In this move we have the evidence of the determination of the Borden Government to carry out as far as possible the terms of union regarding continuous communication.

The following official message was handed out from Premier Borden's office Sunday afternoon: From the Governor General to the Colonial Secretary: Ottawa Aug. 1st 1914. My advisors while expressing their most earnest hope that a peaceful solution of our existing international difficulties may be achieved and their strong desire to co-operate in every possible way for that purpose, wish to convey to His Majesty's Government the firm assurance that, if unhappily, war should ensue, the Canadian people will be united in a common resolve to put forth every effort and to make every sacrifice necessary to ensure the integrity and maintain the honor of our empire.

The cost of a general war in Europe, involving seven of the mighty powers, would be \$19,755,624,000 a year, according to Dr. Charles Richard, statistician of the University of Paris. If such a war comes and lasts at least five years, as diplomats are certain it will do, the cost of the war without indemnity claims will reach the amazing total \$98,773,125,000. These figures are based on the cost of a general war involving only Germany, England, France, Russia, Italy, Austria, Serbia and Roumania. A war of this kind it is feared, would not end in involving only the eight countries named, but would draw every European nation, large and small, into the conflict and increase the war cost far beyond the sum estimated.

War in the Air.

Premier Asquith on July 30th, speaking of the extreme gravity of the situation when he announced to the House of Commons the postponement of the second reading of the bill to amend the Irish Home Rule Bill, said: "We meet today under conditions of gravity which are almost unparalleled in the experience of any one of us. Issues of peace and war are hanging in the balance with us, and there is a risk of a catastrophe which it is impossible to measure in its dimensions or effects. In these circumstances it is of vital importance that the interests of the whole world that, although no interest of its own is directly at stake, Britain should present a united front able to speak and act with the authority of an undivided nation. If we proceed today with the Amending Bill we should inevitably, unless

the debate is conducted in an artificial tone, be involved in acute controversies with regard to domestic differences whose importance to ourselves none are disposed to be little. I need say no more than that such use of our time at such a moment may have an injurious and lasting effect on the international situation. Mr. Bonar Law, the Leader of the Opposition, shares to the full the views I have expressed. We therefore propose to postpone for the present the second reading of the Amending Bill, without prejudice to its future, in the hope that by the postponement of the discussion, the patriotism of all parties will contribute to doing what lies in our power, if not to avert, at least to circumvent the calamity which threatens the world." Mr. Asquith's reference to all parties rallying to the support of the Government were heartily cheered.

An emergency meeting of the Militia Council at Ottawa was held on Thursday last with Colonel Hughes presiding. The Minister of Militia, who had been hurriedly summoned on the previous day from his home at Lindsay, Ont., in consequence of communications from the British War Office, took prompt charge of preliminary preparations for calling out a first contingent of 20,000 or 25,000 men from Canada to join the Imperial Army as soon as the call for help comes. The British War Office has been advised that it can rely upon quick action by the Canadian militia forces. It is understood that similar assurances have also been given by Australia.

William F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand on July 31st announced to parliament at Wellington that the government proposed to offer the services of an expeditionary force to the Imperial government if events necessitated it. All the members thereupon stood and sang "God Save the King."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield indicated to the White House at Washington on July 31st, he had no fear that war would have any serious effect on conditions in the United States. It was the belief of the officials close to the President that, although prices of food stuffs might go up in that country, general business commissions resulting in the demands from American products would effect that.

Ottawa, Aug. 3.—The Canadian Government has ordered the Government steamers to stay in Port. The Niobe is to be manned and the Rainbow held on the Pacific Coast. Information here is to the effect that two German Cruisers are in the Atlantic off New York, the other off Mexico.

New York, Aug. 2.—All British army and navy reservists in America are to be called out. Instructions to this effect were received here today, from the British Foreign Office, by acting Consul-General Noworthy. Many reservists, it is expected, will sail for England by the steamer Lusitania next Tuesday.

London, Aug. 3.—The Cabinet after a conference which lasted just a few minutes less than two hours, recessed at 1.10 p. m. No hint as to what matters had been discussed could be gathered immediately after the session, when Sir Edward Gray made an official statement in the House of Commons. The position to be taken by the British Empire remained still to be defined, but it was feared that Germany's seizure of Belgium territory would be the deciding factor which would lead Britain to take the sword in hand as under the treaty of London 1839, Britain stands pledged to maintain Belgium's neutrality.

From Sydney, C. B., under date of the 3rd inst. comes the following intelligence: Two German cruisers were sighted today off St. Pierre. They are probably from Mexican or West Indian waters. The surmised object of their presence so near Sydney Harbor is to secure coal for a Transatlantic voyage, or they have been detailed to watch this port at the entrance

of the St. Lawrence. A statement to this effect was made last evening by Capt. Postin, officer, commanding detachment detailed to guard the cable station at Lloyd Cape. He was notified of the presence of warships by cable from Newfoundland which requested shipping to be notified. It is also conjectured that St. Pierre itself may be the objective of the cruisers which may be awaiting word of formal declaration of war between France and Germany. The French cruiser Friant cannot bear away. Admitting report about German cruisers being correct, a naval fight seems imminent in these waters.

Ottawa, July 31.—If regular militia units are ordered for service, as distinguished from volunteer enlistments a special session of parliament would be necessary. There are from 800 to 1,000 Canadian regulars at Halifax. These are now manning the guns of the seaports historic forts. The outer entrance to the harbor is strongly guarded by forts and floating mines. General Sir Ian Hamilton, when here on his inspection tour last year, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the strength and efficiency of these defenses. Col. the Hon. Sam Hughes will be in Quebec on Sunday, to look over the defenses there. His friends in military circles are unanimous today in declaring that in the event of Britain becoming involved in the struggle, Col. Hughes will resign his portfolio and head a Canadian contingent for the front. There is a belief that the defenses of Halifax are ample, but that is the only Canadian port which can rely upon the protection afforded by guns. For the defense of Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Victoria and Vancouver, mines will be laid as soon as England becomes involved. There is tension of military men at Ottawa and the headquarters staff of the Canadian militia are expecting every hour to receive a message that England is at war, and that aid from Canada will be expected.

The Montreal Star states that every militia regiment in Montreal is at the war spirit. In almost every instance where enquiry was made among officers of the regiments last evening the answer came, "We are ready and waiting for orders." French and British Canadians are alike in their feeling with regard to this war.

London, July 29.—The day's events brought no relief to the suspense, nor any diplomatic achievement to restrict the Austro-Serbian war to those two nations. The feeling throughout England, and the continental feeling, as reflected by correspondents of the London papers, is tonight distinctly more anxious than yesterday. Two events have made for pessimism. The direct negotiations between Russia and Austria, which gave the other governments hope of compromise, have failed and are ended. Russia is mobilizing against the Austrian frontier four army corps in each of four districts, consisting of 1,280,000 men. Russia's resolve to stand by Serbia appears to be fixed, and the Russian censor has approved despatches declaring that Russian sentiment is all for taking up arms.

A manifesto by the Russian Emperor, making his policy clear, is expected hourly. The diplomatic representatives in Paris said have not yet despaired. They all say there is still hope and base their belief on the fact that Germany, France, Great Britain and Italy—the two last named most of all—do not want war and do not think the Austro-Serbian quarrel important enough to justify it. St. Petersburg messages say that Russia, asked Austria for a direct exchange of views, and that Austria refused this offer. The refusal appears to have been to extend the much discussed negotiations, which yesterday were considered in the chancelleries as the principal known basis for optimism.

Sir Edward Grey, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to whom all look as the foremost conciliator of Europe, is attempting, it is believed, to frame fresh proposals for a settlement. The diplomatic world of London clings to the belief that a means can be found whereby

Austria may satisfy Russia that she can attain her ends without recourse to measures which the Russian government and Russian public opinion cannot accept.

London, July 31.—Early this morning comes news that the German cabinet, presided over by the Emperor, sat at Potsdam until midnight, and that a censorship over the telegraph lines is being imposed at Berlin. This is interpreted here as implying preparation for German mobilization, and a few hours probably will decide whether Europe is to be involved in universal warfare. It is fully expected both at London and Berlin that the Russian foreign minister, Sergius Sazonoff, will reply to Germany's demand for an explanation to the effect that Russian mobilization has already been ordered, and cannot be cancelled. In the event of Germany mobilizing, it is expected that Premier Asquith will immediately ask parliament to sanction a large vote of credit as a necessary precaution. With the exception of official reports from Vienna, given in the briefest form, and thus far dealing with the bombardment of Belgrade and the capture of several Serbian vessels on the Danube, little reliable news has been received in London concerning the course of hostilities. Numerous reports are current that battles are in progress at various points, including one from Milan tonight that a heavy engagement is raging south of Belgrade tonight, but according to Serbia official accounts all attempts on the part of the Austrians to cross the river have been repulsed, and the reports of the occupation of Belgrade are considered premature. While the news of the actual developments in the Austro-Serbian war is unsatisfactory, the general situation is one of growing menace. There is a vague report that Austria and Russia are still engaged in diplomatic negotiations through the medium of Berlin, diplomatic intercourse between these two countries having been suspended, but slender hopes are entertained of success in this direction. Germany has addressed a note to Russia requiring an explanation of Russia's mobilization, and in the absence of a satisfactory

reply it is feared that Germany may take steps to mobilize also. In the meantime, every nation in Europe is taking active steps to be prepared for any eventualities.

London, July 30.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says it is believed in St. Petersburg that Austria will declare war against Russia tomorrow. The despatch adds that if this should be the case it is understood that Emperor Nicholas will go to Moscow to deliver a pronouncement in the Ushensky Cathedral.

JAPAN WITH ENGLAND. Tokio, July 30.—Japan's attitude in the European crisis may be described as one of watchful waiting. Should Great Britain become involved in the war and British rights and interests in eastern Asia or India be menaced or attacked, it is said that Japan, in fulfillment of the terms of her alliance with Great Britain will assist that country. However, if the war is limited to Europe, Japan probably will remain neutral.

London, July 30.—The British army is quietly and swiftly preparing. The war office throws cold water on the word "mobilization" and has issued another carefully framed official notice to the newspapers that only "the usual precautions" are being taken. Every step necessary to place the land forces on a war footing, except the summoning of the territorial to arms, has been taken. All the territorial officers received orders today to be prepared for a call to duty. A large section of the engineers' staff of the territorials has been ordered on duty. Every officer and private of the regular army and some on leave have been recalled.

London, July 31.—In the desperate situation there are only two factors tonight giving the faintest hope of averting a general European War—first Russia and Austria are engaged in direct negotiations again. Second both Great Britain and France are using their utmost endeavors in favor of peace. On the other hand, Russia has ordered a general mobilization, and Germany has declared a state of siege, which is un-

(Continued on page three.)

The Caledonian Club OF P. E. ISLAND Golden Jubilee Celebration 1864-1914 The Grand Annual Gathering of the Scottish Clans of Prince Edward Island, under the auspices of the Caledonian Club will be held on the Grounds of the King's County Driving Park Association, Georgetown On Wednesday, Aug. 12th, 1914

Table with 4 columns: Station, Train Dpts., Station, Train Dpts., Fare. Lists train routes and fares between various stations like Murray Harbor, Wood Island, etc.

CIRCUS Three Big Days SHOW GROUNDS OLD JAIL SQUARE, CH'TOWN Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday August 17th, 18th and 19th, 1914 J. H. ESCHMAN European Railway Circus 3 performances daily 10.15 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8.15 p. m. A GRAND DISPLAY — Free Attractions Memo, World's most highly trained Elephant. August 5th, 1914—21

The Petrol Oil Company, (LIMITED) Non-Personal Liability. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$800,000.00 Divided into 800,000 Shares par value of...\$1.00 each HEAD OFFICE — Judge Travis Building, Calgary, Alberta. An issue of 187,000 Shares is now offered to the Public. PRESIDENT—P. Turner Bone, Calgary, Alta. VICE-PRESIDENT—J. M. Baker, Calgary, Alta. GENERAL MANAGER—Hudson's Bay Co. DIRECTORS. R. C. Thomas, Calgary, Alta., President Alberta Ice Co., Ltd. Raoul Pirmez, Calgary, Alta., Consul of Belgium. Herman de Burlet, Calgary, Alta., Broker. M. C. Bernard, Calgary, Alta., Barrister-at-Law. SECRETARY-TREASURER—Herman de Burlet, Judge Travis Building, Calgary, Alta. BANKERS—The Molson's Bank, Calgary, Alta. FISCAL AGENTS—R. Pirmez & Co., Judge Travis Building, Calgary, Alta. Before offering any shares to the public the directors have secured an opinion on the holdings of the Company from Mr. E. H. Cunningham Craig, the eminent British Geologist, who has reported that there are good prospects. The directors of the Company need no recommendation. They are well known in Calgary and cannot but give the public every confidence. The best report can be had on them through any bank in Calgary. Applications for shares in the above, accompanied by express or P. O. money orders to be made to JAMES H. REDDIN, Sales Agent, 85 Queen Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. July 15, 1914—41

St. Lawrence Silver Black Fox Co. LIMITED Highest Grade "Class A" Foxes Low Capitalization which ensures big dividends. For Prospectus and further information write W. MORAN, Secretary. May 27th, 1914—1f

Local And Other Eighty pounds of dynamite exploded in a potash mill... A fire last Thursday destroyed the Grand Trunk pier at Seattle and destroyed another pier with a loss of a million. Twenty-five people were and 50 injured at Lundala explosion of fireworks at festival in Spain a few ago. The Steamship Empress of the C. P. R. Pacific Line been requisitioned by the Government at Hong Kong has been requisitioned in the way as the services of any subject would be commanded. One of the first results of war is a rise in the price of Agents of mills selling here been ordered home and orders and quotations have cancelled by the milling plants. The price has increased somewhat. From Paris comes the information that the French Parliament in special session today consider the war situation. St. Petersburg comes intell that the Duma or Russian Parliament will meet on Saturday. With a billion and nearly 600,000 dollars in gold coin billion in the treasury vault about \$600,000,000 coin in circulation, the treasury official Washington say that the U. States has no cause for over great gold shipment Europe. In this issue will be found advertisement of the St. Lawrence Gathering to be held at Georgetown a week from today. year, the Caledonian Club whose auspices the golden jubilee, celebrates its golden jubilee and an extra effort is put to make the games a great success. A day or rare enjoyment is made to all who attend. Owing to the lateness of season, it has been considered advisable to extend the time receiving entries for the Provincial Standing Grain Competition August 5th to 15th. As however, who has grain ready that will probably be ripe the 20th, should not fail to the Department of Agriculture one week in advance, so arrangements can be made for judging. RE-OPENING OF SCHOOLS At the recent meeting of Board of Education it was decided that all the schools that have two weeks' vacation October will re-open Thursday August 11th, but in order to the teachers and pupils of schools the opportunity of part in the Confederation of the 18th, 19th and 20th August will be regarded as holidays. Schools that fall vacation will re-open Thursday Sept. 1st. ELEPHANT COMING —It is announced by the representatives of the Eschman Railway Circus are billed to exhibit in Charlottetown on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, August 17th and 19th, inst. that Little the world's greatest of all elephants will surely be the many attractions, she been thoroughly ocean and having made several voyages, whilst in a mesh shows herself to be a sea tar, being able to keep with the steamer in any weather. SAINT JOHN EXHIBITION SEPT. 5 to 12 1914 SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL FEATURES SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF INDUSTRIES INCREASED SCOPE IN WOMEN'S WORK CHILD'S WELFARE EXHIBIT GREAT PROGRAM OF FREE ENTERTAINMENT